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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/665,625

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Robert H. Kummer JR.

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Intellectual Property and Technology Law Dept.
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EXAMINER

VETTER, DANIEL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3628

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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05/01/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/665,625	Applicant(s) KUMMER ET AL.	
	Examiner Daniel P. Vetter	Art Unit 3628	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 February 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1 and 10 have been amended by Applicant in Response filed February 12, 2007. Claims 1-23 are pending in this application.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see pages 8-9, filed February 8, 2007, with respect to claims 8, 9, 19, and 20 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of claims 8, 9, 19, and 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph has been withdrawn.
2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-23 which stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sansone, et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,019,991 (Reference A of the PTO-892 part of Paper No. 20061026) in view of Uno, et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,535,127 (Reference B of the PTO-892

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part of Paper No. 20061026), further in view of Bernard, et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,717,596 (Reference A of the attached PTO-892).

5. As per claim 1, Sansone, et al. teaches accessing parameters (column 4, line 10); accessing previously stored data corresponding to a second class of service to which a postage value originally applied to each of said one or more pieces of residual mail is to be corrected (column 4, line 11); generating a postage correction table from the parameters and the previously stored data (column 4, lines 10-12; Examiner is interpreting comparing the parameters with the previously stored data as generating a table from the parameters and the previously stored data); determining a postage correction amount for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail based on said postage correction table (column 4, lines 13-14); and applying said determined postage correction amount to each of said one or more pieces of residual mail (column 4, lines 14-15, 18-19). Sansone, et al. does not explicitly teach that the first parameter is a rate table corresponding to a first class of service used to originally process said one or more pieces of residual mail and does not explicitly teach that the previously stored data is a second rate table. Uno, et al. teaches a first rate table corresponding to a first class of service used to originally process said one or more pieces of residual mail and a second rate table (column 14, line 51; column 17, lines 57-61)). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to

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incorporate a first rate table corresponding to a first class of service used to originally process said one or more pieces of residual mail and a second rate table into the method taught by Sansone, et al. because mail is broadly divided into two types that have multiple subdivisions (as taught by Uno, et al., column 14, lines 52-64). Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. does not teach deleting the stored original transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail; generating new transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail based on the second class of service; and storing the new transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail. Bernard, et al. teaches deleting the stored original transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail (column 6, line 30); generating new transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail based on the second class of service (column 6, lines 34-36); and storing the new transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail (column 6, lines 38-39). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate deleting the stored original transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail; generating new transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail based on the second class of service; and storing the new transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail into the method taught by Sansone, et al. in

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view of Uno, et al. to modify incorrect transaction data (as taught by Bernard, et al.;

Abstract).

6. As per claim 2, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the method of claim 1 as described above. Sansone, et al. further teaches determining a weight of each of said one or more pieces of residual mail (column 3, lines 29-30), wherein said postage correction amount is based on said weight of each of said one or more pieces of residual mail (column 4, line 20).

7. As per claim 3, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the method of claim 2 as described above. Uno, et al. further teaches determining one or more dimensions of each of said one or more pieces of residual mail (column 15, lines 57-62), wherein said postage correction amount is further based on said one or more dimensions of each of said one or more pieces of residual mail (column 17, lines 57-58; column 18, lines 16-17). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate determining one or more dimensions of each of said one or more pieces of residual mail, wherein said postage correction amount is further based on said one or more dimensions of each of said one or more pieces of residual mail into the method taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. because mail of different sizes have different rates (as taught by Uno, et al., column 15, Table).

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8. As per claim 4, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the method of claim 2 as described above. The postage correction table as taught by Sansone, et al. does not explicitly teach a plurality of weight breaks and a plurality of corresponding postage correction rates. Uno, et al. further teaches a plurality of weight breaks and a plurality of corresponding postage correction rates (column 15, Table). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate a plurality of weight breaks and a plurality of corresponding postage correction rates into the method taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. because mail of different weights have different rates (as taught by Uno, et al., column 15, Table).

9. As per claim 5, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the method of claim 2 as described above. Sansone, et al. further teaches calculating a difference being said postage correction rate for said weight break (column 6, lines 30-37). Sansone, et al. does not explicitly teach for each of said weight breaks, the difference being between a first corresponding rate from said second rate table and a second corresponding rate from said first rate table. Uno, et al. teaches for each of said weight breaks, the difference being between a first corresponding rate from said second rate table and a second corresponding rate from said first rate table (Fig. 36; column 15, Table). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at

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the time of invention to incorporate for each of said weight breaks, the difference being between a first corresponding rate from said second rate table and a second corresponding rate from said first rate table into the method taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. because mail of different weights have different rates (as taught by Uno, et al., column 15, Table).

10. As per claim 6, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the method of claim 3 as described above. The postage correction table as taught by Sansone, et al. does not explicitly teach a plurality of weight breaks and a plurality of corresponding postage correction rates and dimension based charges. Uno, et al. further teaches a plurality of weight breaks and a plurality of corresponding postage correction rates and dimension based charges (column 15, Table). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate a plurality of weight breaks and a plurality of corresponding postage correction rates and dimension based charges into the method taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. because mail of different weights and dimensions have different rates (as taught by Uno, et al., column 15, Table).

11. As per claim 7, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the method of claim 6 as described above. Sansone, et al. further teaches calculating a difference being said postage correction rate for said weight break (column 6, lines 30-

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37). Sansone, et al. does not explicitly teach for each of said weight breaks, the difference being between a first corresponding rate from said second rate table and a second corresponding rate from said first rate table and a second difference between a first corresponding dimension based charge from said second rate table and a second corresponding dimension based charge from said first rate table, said second difference being said dimension based charge for said weight break. Uno, et al. teaches for each of said weight breaks, the difference being between a first corresponding rate from said second rate table and a second corresponding rate from said first rate table and a second difference between a first corresponding dimension based charge from said second rate table and a second corresponding dimension based charge from said first rate table, said second difference being said dimension based charge for said weight break (column 15, Table). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate for each of said weight breaks, the difference being between a first corresponding rate from said second rate table and a second corresponding rate from said first rate table and a second difference between a first corresponding dimension based charge from said second rate table and a second corresponding dimension based charge from said first rate table, said second difference being said dimension based charge for said weight break into the method taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. because mail of

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different weights and dimensions have different rates (as taught by Uno, et al., column 15, Table).

12. As per claim 8, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the method of claim 5 as described above. Sansone, et al. further teaches the calculating step setting said postage correction rate equal to zero if said difference is negative (column 5, lines 14-18). Examiner is interpreting sending a confirmation if the postage is correct as setting the correction rate equal to zero.

13. As per claim 9, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the method of claim 7 as described above. Sansone, et al. further teaches setting said postage correction rate equal to zero if said first difference is negative (column 5, lines 14-18). Examiner is interpreting sending a confirmation if the postage is correct as setting the correction rate equal to zero. Sansone, et al. does not explicitly teach setting said dimension based charge equal to zero if said second difference is negative. Uno, et al. teaches setting said dimension based charge equal to zero if said second difference is negative (column 17, line 57 – column 18, line 21). It would have been prima facie obvious to incorporate setting said dimension based charge equal to zero if said second difference is negative into the method taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. because mail of different weights and dimensions have different rates (as taught by Uno, et al., column 15, Table).

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14. As per claim 10, Sansone, et al. teaches a mail processing system, comprising: a metering/printing module for applying postage values to one or more pieces of mail (column 3, lines 50-51); a central processing unit controlling operation of said metering/printing module (column 3, line 59); and a memory storing information including original transaction information for said one or more pieces of mail that are originally processed by the mail processing system using a first class of service (column 4, lines 10-11), and software executable by said central processing unit (column 3, line 60), said software including instructions for accessing parameters (column 4, line 10); accessing previously stored data corresponding to a second class of service to which a postage value originally applied to each of said one or more pieces of residual mail is to be corrected (column 4, line 11); generating a postage correction table from the parameters and the previously stored data (column 4, lines 10-12; Examiner is interpreting comparing the parameters with the previously stored data as generating a table from the parameters and the previously stored data); determining a postage correction amount for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail based on said postage correction table (column 4, lines 13-14); causing said metering/printing module to apply said determined postage correction amount to one of each of said one or more pieces of residual mail (column 3, lines 59-64; column 4, lines 14-15, 18-19). Sansone, et al. does not explicitly teach that the first parameter is a rate table corresponding to

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the first class of service used to originally process said one or more pieces of residual mail and does not explicitly teach that the previously stored data is a second rate table. Uno, et al. teaches a first rate table corresponding to the first class of service used to originally process said one or more pieces of residual mail and a second rate table (column 14, line 51; column 17, lines 57-61)). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate a first rate table corresponding to a first class of service used to originally process said one or more pieces of residual mail and a second rate table into the system taught by Sansone, et al. because mail is broadly divided into two types that have multiple subdivisions (as taught by Uno, et al., column 14, lines 52-64). Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. does not teach deleting the stored original transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail; generating new transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail based on the second class of service; and storing the new transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail. Bernard, et al. teaches deleting the stored original transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail (column 6, line 30); generating new transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail based on the second class of service (column 6, lines 34-36); and storing the new transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail (column 6, lines 38-39). It would have been

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prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate deleting the stored original transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail; generating new transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail based on the second class of service; and storing the new transaction information for each of said one or more pieces of residual mail into the method taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. to modify incorrect transaction data (as taught by Bernard, et al.; Abstract).

15. As per claim 11, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the system of claim 10 as described above. Sansone, et al. further teaches a weighing module for weighing one or more mail pieces, said weighing module being controlled by said central processing unit, said software further including instructions for determining a weight for said one or more pieces of residual mail using said weighing module, (column 3, lines 59-60), wherein said postage correction amount is based on said weight of each of said one or more pieces of residual mail (column 4, line 20).

16. As per claim 12, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the system of claim 11 as described above. The postage correction table as taught by Sansone, et al. does not explicitly teach a plurality of weight breaks and a plurality of corresponding postage correction rates. Uno, et al. further teaches a plurality of weight breaks and a plurality of corresponding postage correction rates (column 15, Table). It

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would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate a plurality of weight breaks and a plurality of corresponding postage correction rates into the system taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. because mail of different weights have different rates (as taught by Uno, et al., column 15, Table).

17. As per claim 13, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the system of claim 12 as described above. Sansone, et al. further teaches instructions for calculating a difference being said postage correction rate for said weight break (column 6, lines 30-37). Sansone, et al. does not explicitly teach for each of said weight breaks, the difference being between a first corresponding rate from said second rate table and a second corresponding rate from said first rate table. Uno, et al. teaches for each of said weight breaks, the difference being between a first corresponding rate from said second rate table and a second corresponding rate from said first rate table (Fig. 36; column 15, Table). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate for each of said weight breaks, the difference being between a first corresponding rate from said second rate table and a second corresponding rate from said first rate table into the system taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. because mail of different weights have different rates (as taught by Uno, et al., column 15, Table).

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18. As per claim 14, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the system of claim 11 as described above. Uno, et al. further teaches a dimensioning module for determining one or more dimensions of a mail piece said dimensioning module being controlled by said central processing unit (column 4, line 56 - column 5, line 8, 21-22), said software further including instructions for determining one or more dimensions for said one or more pieces of residual mail using said dimensioning module (column 5, lines 22-24; column 15, lines 57-64), wherein said postage correction amount is further based on said one or more dimensions of each of said one or more pieces of residual mail (column 17, lines 57-58; column 18, lines 16-17). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate determining one or more dimensions of each of said one or more pieces of residual mail, wherein said postage correction amount is further based on said one or more dimensions of each of said one or more pieces of residual mail into the system taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. because mail of different sizes have different rates (as taught by Uno, et al., column 15, Table).

19. As per claim 15, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the system of claim 14 as described above. Uno, et al. further teaches the dimensioning module comprising an array of sensors (column 4, lines 30-33). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

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invention to incorporate the dimensioning module comprising an array of sensors into the system taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. because sensors are used to measure thickness and outer dimensions (as taught by Uno, et al., column 4, lines 30-33).

20. As per claim 16, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the system of claim 15 as described above. Uno, et al. further teaches the sensors being optical sensors (column 4, line 33). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the sensors being optical sensors into the system taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. in order to sense the postal indicia impression (as taught by a Uno, et al., column 4, line 34).

21. As per claim 17, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the system of claim 14 as described above. The postage correction table as taught by Sansone, et al. does not explicitly teach a plurality of weight breaks and a plurality of corresponding postage correction rates and dimension based charges. Uno, et al. further teaches a plurality of weight breaks and a plurality of corresponding postage correction rates and dimension based charges (column 15, Table). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate a plurality of weight breaks and a plurality of corresponding postage

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correction rates and dimension based charges into the system taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. because mail of different weights and dimensions have different rates (as taught by Uno, et al., column 15, Table).

22. As per claim 18, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the system of claim 17 as described above. Sansone, et al. further teaches instructions for calculating a difference being said postage correction rate for said weight break (column 6, lines 30-37). Sansone, et al. does not explicitly teach for each of said weight breaks, the difference being between a first corresponding rate from said second rate table and a second corresponding rate from said first rate table and a second difference between a first corresponding dimension based charge from said second rate table and a second corresponding dimension based charge from said first rate table, said second difference being said dimension based charge for said weight break. Uno, et al. teaches for each of said weight breaks, the difference being between a first corresponding rate from said second rate table and a second corresponding rate from said first rate table and a second difference between a first corresponding dimension based charge from said second rate table and a second corresponding dimension based charge from said first rate table, said second difference being said dimension based charge for said weight break (column 15, Table). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate for

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each of said weight breaks, the difference being between a first corresponding rate from said second rate table and a second corresponding rate from said first rate table and a second difference between a first corresponding dimension based charge from said second rate table and a second corresponding dimension based charge from said first rate table, said second difference being said dimension based charge for said weight break into the system taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. because mail of different weights and dimensions have different rates (as taught by Uno, et al., column 15, Table).

23. As per claim 19, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the system of claim 13 as described above. Sansone, et al. further teaches the calculating step setting said postage correction rate equal to zero if said difference is negative (column 5, lines 14-18). Examiner is interpreting sending a confirmation if the postage is correct as setting the correction rate equal to zero.

24. As per claim 20, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the system of claim 13 as described above. Sansone, et al. further teaches setting said postage correction rate equal to zero if said first difference is negative (column 5, lines 14-18). Examiner is interpreting sending a confirmation if the postage is correct as setting the correction rate equal to zero. Sansone, et al. does not explicitly teach setting said dimension based charge equal to zero if said second difference is negative. Uno,

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et al. teaches setting said dimension based charge equal to zero if said second difference is negative (column 17, line 57 – column 18, line 21). It would have been prima facie obvious to incorporate setting said dimension based charge equal to zero if said second difference is negative into the system taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. because mail of different weights and dimensions have different rates (as taught by Uno, et al., column 15, Table).

25. As per claim 21, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the method of claim 1 as described above. Sansone, et al. further teaches receiving mail parameters teaches (column 4, line 10), but does not explicitly teach that these parameters include a first class of service used to originally process said one or more pieces of residual mail; and accessing a first rate table corresponding to the received first class of service. Uno, et al. teaches a first class of service used to originally process said one or more pieces of residual mail; and accessing a first rate table corresponding to the received first class of service (Fig. 36; column 15, lines 1-2, Table). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate a first class of service used to originally process said one or more pieces of residual mail; and accessing a first rate table corresponding to the received first class of service into the method taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et

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al. because different classes of mail have different rates (as taught by Uno, et al., Fig. 36).

26. As per claim 22, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the method of claim 21 as described above. Sansone, et al. further teaches accessing previously stored data to which a postage value originally applied to each of said one or more pieces of residual mail is to be corrected (column 4, lines 10-14), but does not explicitly teach that the data includes a second class of service; and a second rate table corresponding to the received second class of service. Uno, et al. teaches a second class of service and a second rate table corresponding to the received second class of service (Fig. 36). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art the time of invention to incorporate a second class of service and a second rate table corresponding to the received second class of service into the method taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. because different classes of mail have different rates (as taught by Uno, et al., Fig. 36).

27. As per claim 23, Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. teaches the system of claim 10 as described above. Uno, et al. further teaches said first rate table and said second rate table are stored in said memory (column 5, lines 37-40; column 15, Table). It would have been prima facie obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art the time of invention to incorporate said first rate table and said second rate

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table are stored in said memory into the system taught by Sansone, et al. in view of Uno, et al. and Bernard, et al. because mail of different weights and dimensions have different rates (as taught by Uno, et al., column 15, Table).

28. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

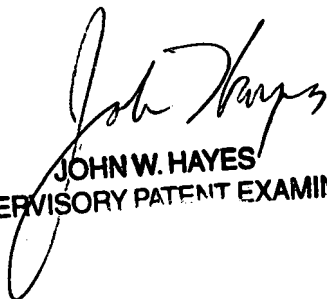
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

29. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel P. Vetter whose telephone number is (571) 270-1366. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 8am to 6pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Hayes can be reached on (571) 272-6708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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